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trated by a brief of the speech on "General Amnesty." A valuable bibliography of orators and oratory is appended.

All in all, Professor Ringwalt has contributed a valuable book to students of public speaking.

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Physical Geography. By WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, assisted by WILLIAM HENRY SNYDER. Ginn & Co.

THE secondary schools need a text-book of physical geography which explains the origin of geographic forms and the control which they have over organic life, especially the life of man. Professor Davis has been our leader in urging the principles of rational geography upon the attention of teachers, and the book is such as one would expect from his long career as an investigator and teacher. Mr. Snyder's name is a further pledge of the adaptation of the volume to secondary instruction. It is no discredit to other text-books to say that this gives the best exposition of the new geography to be found under a single cover. "Physiographic facts should be traced back to their causes and forward to their consequences." This is the dictum announced in the preface, and the principle is adhered to so far as is possible in an elementary book.

Technical terms are little used, and part of the text is thrown into small type for possible omission in a short course. An appendix contains a number of more advanced problems, general and special bibliographic references, and a list of the maps most useful for teaching. There are 261 illustrations, including many useful diagrams which combine vertical section with topographic relief, thus well showing the relation of under-structures to surface features. According to the author's habit, much attention is given to the use and value of maps.

The body of the work treats of the earth as a globe, the atmosphere, the ocean, and the lands. These topics occupy 10, 39, 34, and 273 pages respectively. The earth as a globe is certainly preferable to mathematical geography as a name for the elementary facts that are in place here. A good illustration of the author's general principle is here found in a discussion of the size of the earth. It is large enough to differentiate the principal peoples, and small enough to make all civilized nations neighbors for knowledge and commerce. Under the atmosphere the usual topics of elementary meteorology are treated,

with emphasis upon the meaning and use of weather maps. The short treatment of the ocean is all that can commonly be used. Specially qualified teachers, or those who work near the ocean border, can readily expand the subject. The treatment of the continental shelf, and of wind, earthquake, and tidal waves, deserves special reference.

The bulk of the work treats of the lands, which are ever present and of the highest meaning. The chapter headings are, The Lands, Plains and Plateaus, Mountains, Volcanoes, Rivers and Valleys, The Waste of the Land, Climatic Control of Land Forms, and Shore Lines. The principle of change of form by erosion, and by change of relation to the sea level, is at once stated and receives manifold and constant elucidation to the end. Much attention is given to simple, typical, and well-known examples of land form, always with the desirable implication that the treatment is suggestive rather than exhaustive. No order of treatment can be perfectly logical, but the order of chapters, as above given, probably requires as little anticipation of material as any succession that could be arranged.

Those who are not familiar with the later developments in physical geography will find much that is striking and novel in the chapter on Rivers and Valleys. This chapter shows the strides of our subject during the past twenty years, and gives also a good view of the author's prevailing method, as an outline of the sub-topics will show. Thus we have young rivers, with lakes, falls, and rapids as marks of immaturity; graded rivers and the development of valleys; meanders and the shifting of divides treated with remarkable clearness and fullness of illustration; mature and old rivers; revived, antecedent, engrafted, and dismembered rivers; while the causal or historical principle is thoroughly applied.

Other chapters equally deserve recognition, did space permit. Professor Davis' book will give impulse to the teacher, offering type and well-chosen illustration, but always opening vistas of great fields that lie beyond. It is not above the grasp of any diligent instructor, even though he be deficient in equipment, but it is emphatically a book for the best teachers, and only such can do it full justice. It is not out of reach of past and present, but it leads far out among the rich materials, new doctrines, and educational possibilities of the new geography.

ALBERT PERRY BRIGHAM

COLGATE UNIVERSITY,

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